

A satellite image of Earth from space, showing the Americas, the Atlantic Ocean, and parts of Europe and Africa. The image is used as a background for the presentation slide.

In situ techniques for inferring SSH

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In situ measurements to infer SSH

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- Inference through dynamical balance/simple models (e.g., inversion from drifter trajectories or Helmholtz decomposition of surface current transects)
- Bottom-mounted inverted echo sounders with pressure recorders (Watts et al.)
- Differential GPS (Bonnetfond et al.)
- Hydrographic (temperature/salinity) measurements for dynamic height; includes measurements from ships, moorings, profiling floats, and gliders

PIES (Pressure-recording Inverted Echo Sounder)

Watts et al. talk following

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- Emits 12 kHz sound pulses
- Measures τ = round-trip travel time from bottom to surface
- Measures bottom pressure (P_{bot}) – resolution < 1 mm
- A robust empirical relationship exists between τ and vertical profiles $T(P)$, $S(P)$

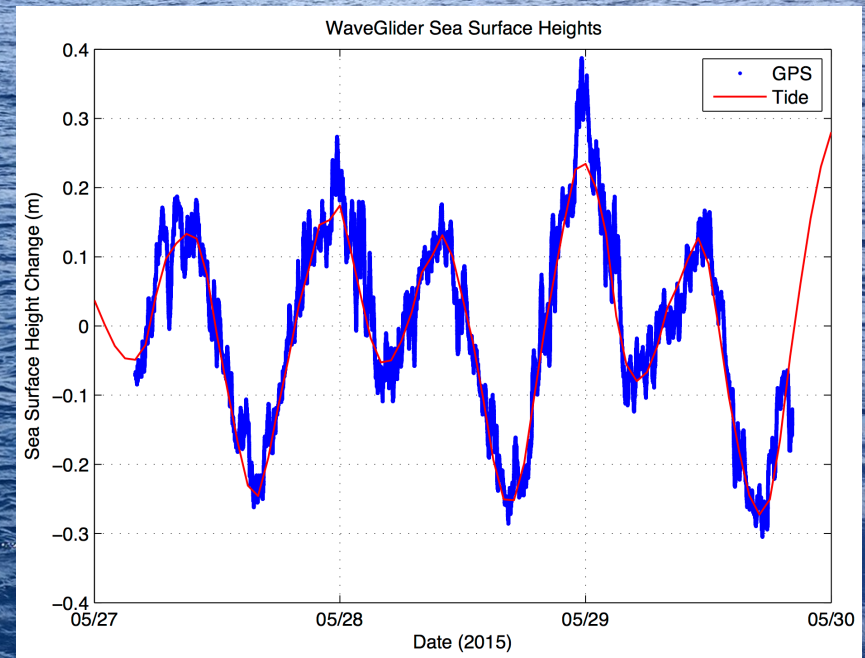
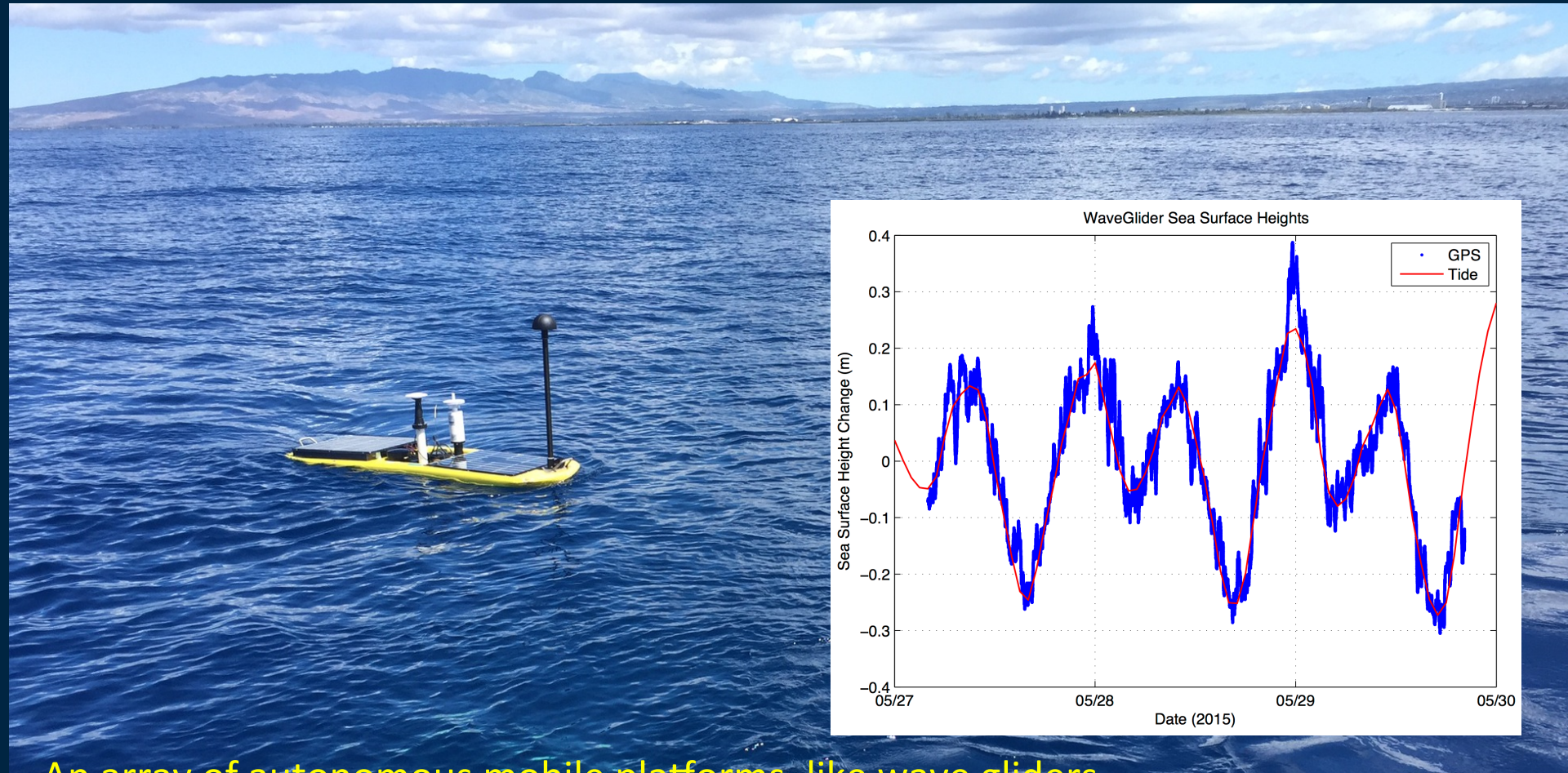
In situ measurements to infer SSH

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Mobile platforms with differential GPS

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An array of autonomous mobile platforms, like wave gliders, might help capture synoptic SSH; needs to be evaluated (James Foster, Hawaii Inst of Geophys and Planetology; Dave Fratantoni, Seatrec)

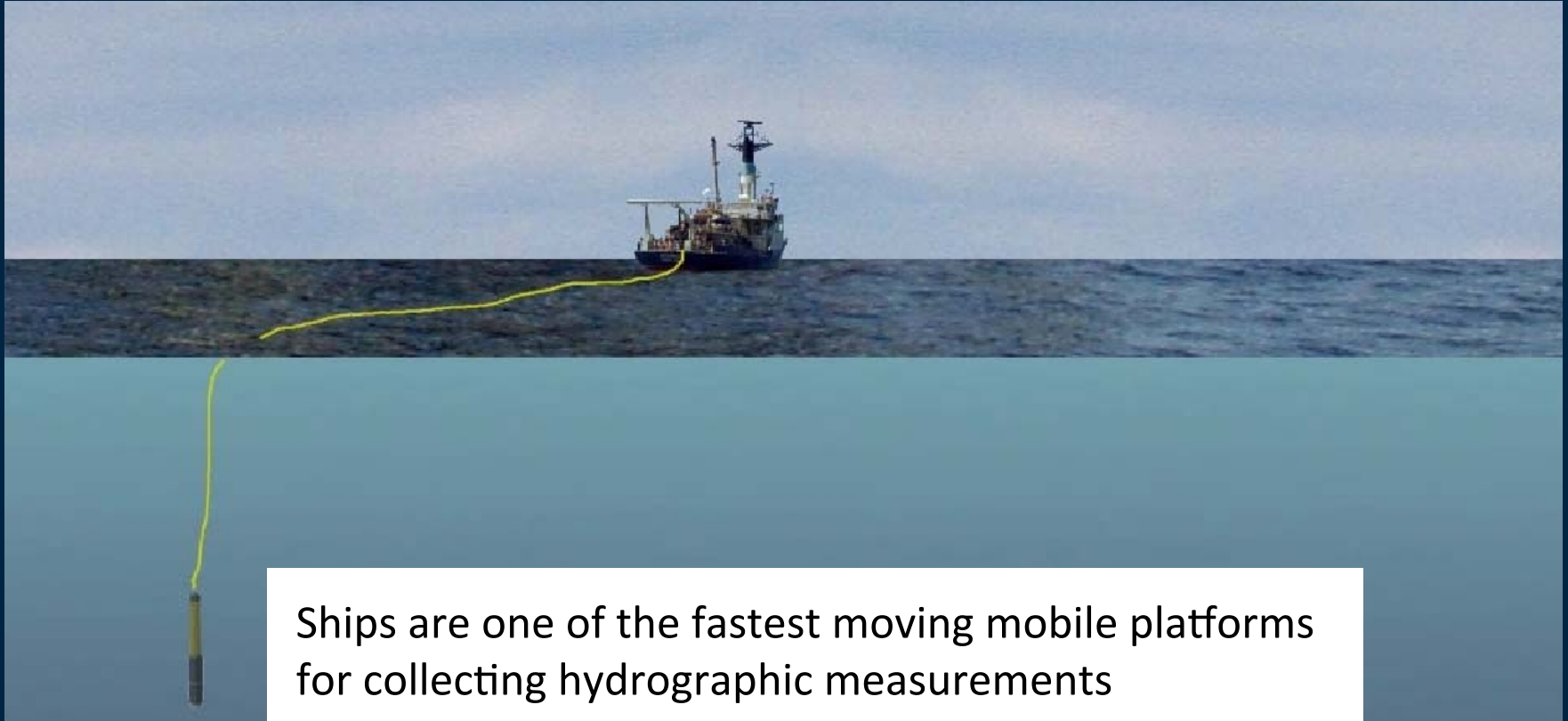
In situ measurements to infer SSH

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Hydrographic measurements for dynamic height

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Ships are one of the fastest moving mobile platforms for collecting hydrographic measurements

Hydrographic measurements for dynamic height

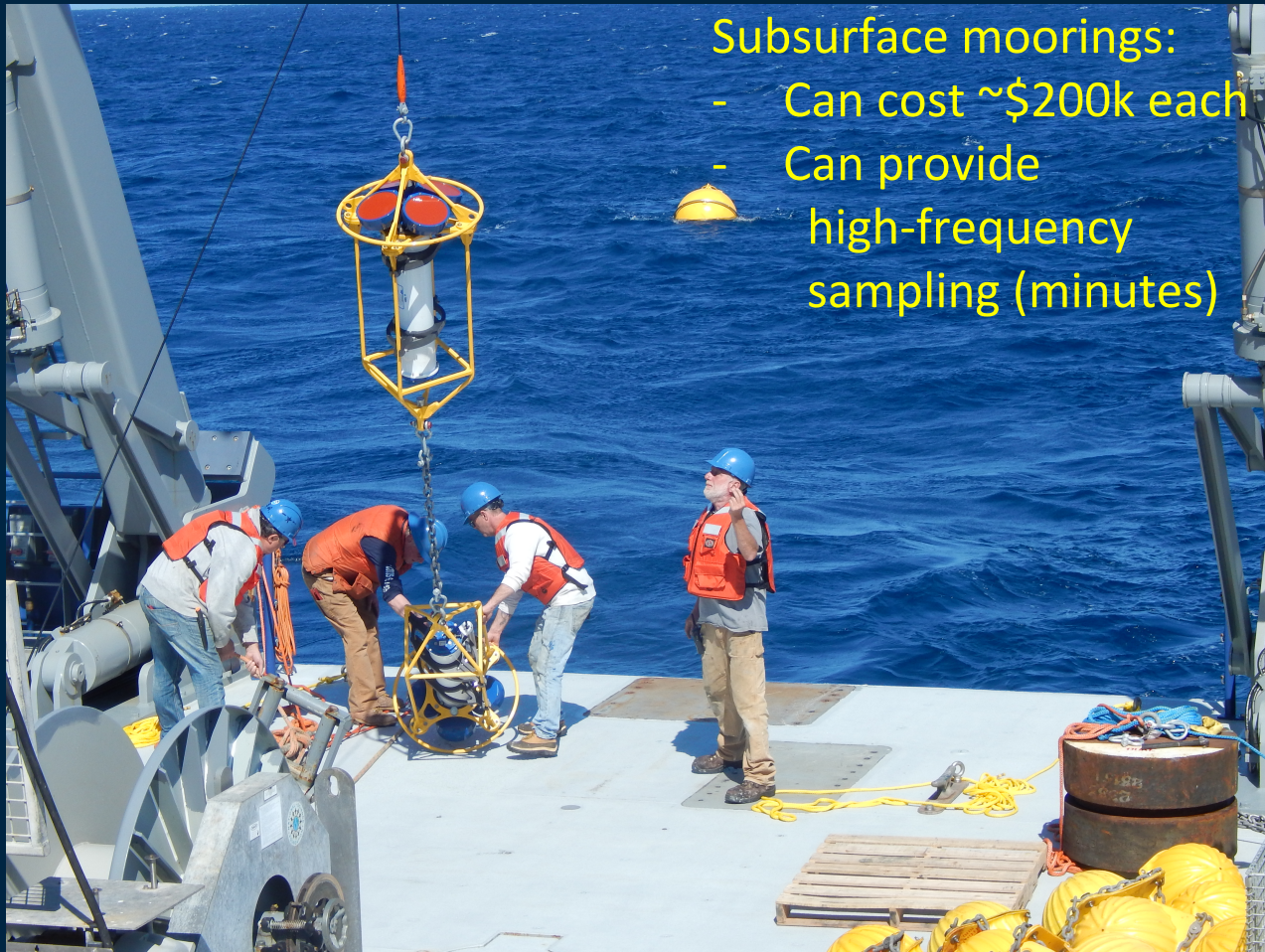
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Shipboard hydrographic measurements involve an inherent trade-off of profile depth and ship speed. Table below is for a particular underway measurement system (OceanScience Underway CTD)

	Profile Depth (m)							
Speed (kts)	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
0								
2								
4								
6								
8								
10								
12								

Mooring measurements for dynamic height

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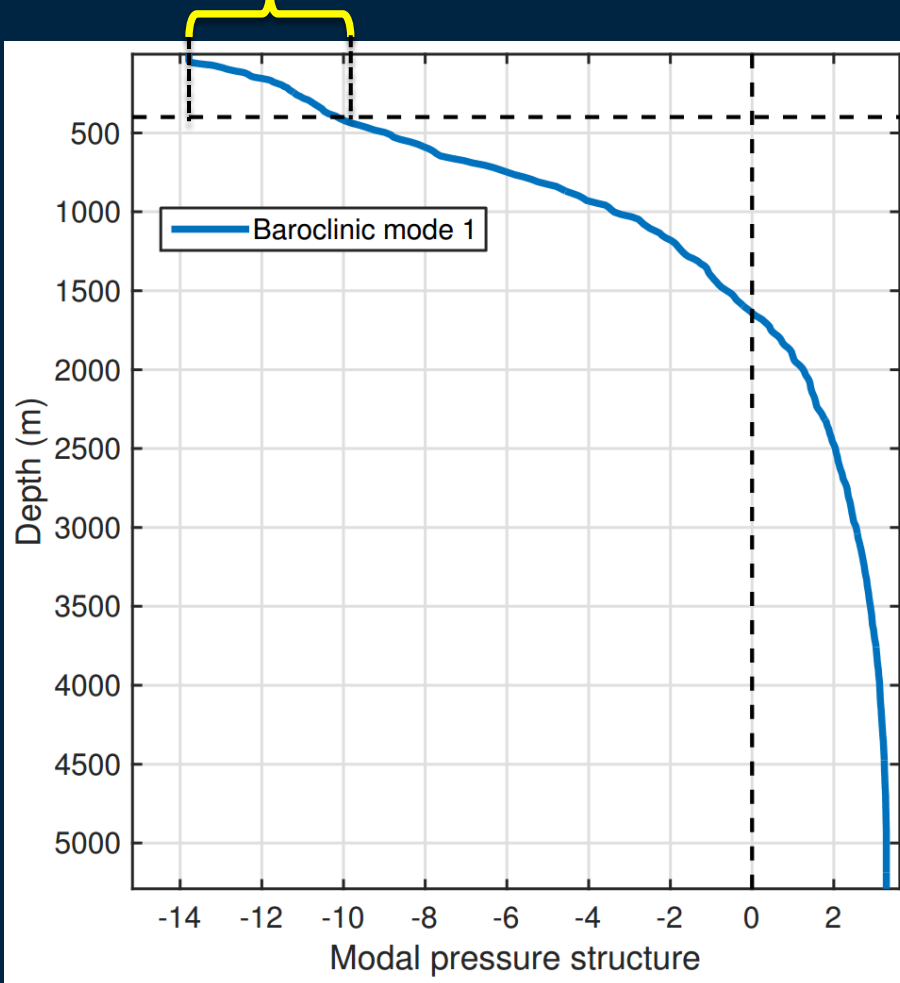
Subsurface moorings:

- Can cost ~\$200k each
- Can provide high-frequency sampling (minutes)

Relationship of dynamic height to SSH

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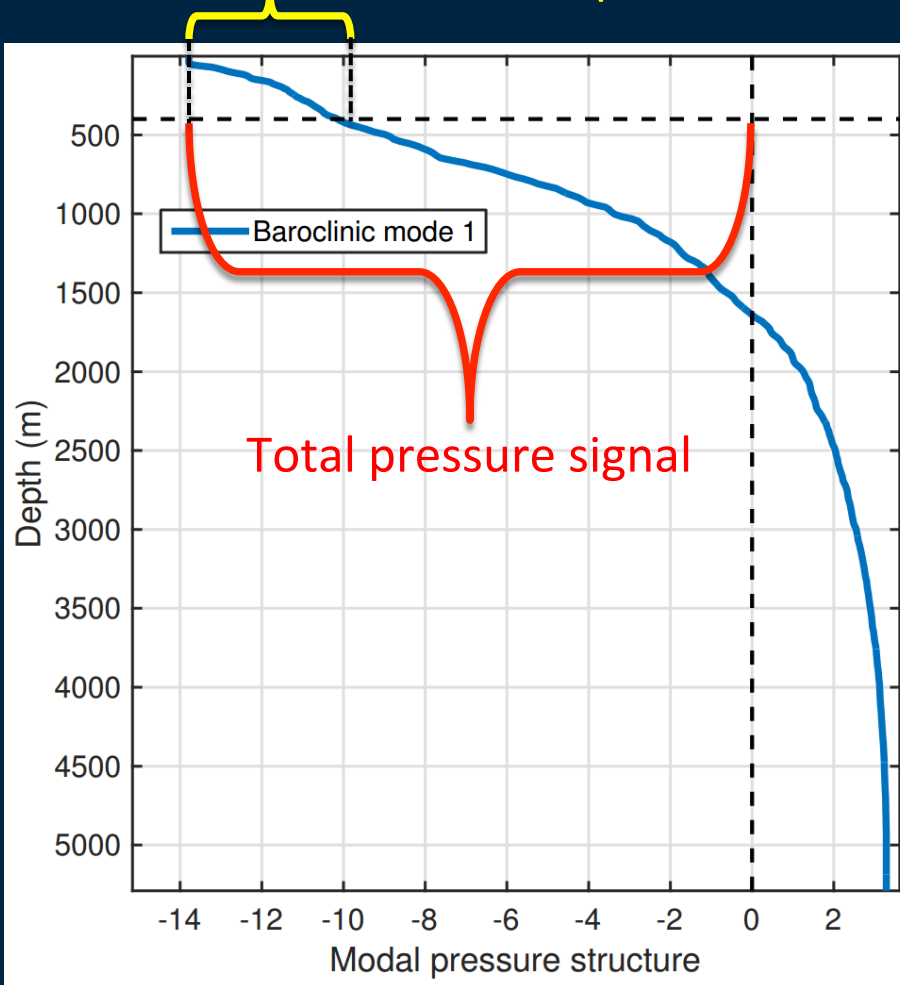
Pressure difference between surface and reference depth



Relationship of dynamic height to SSH

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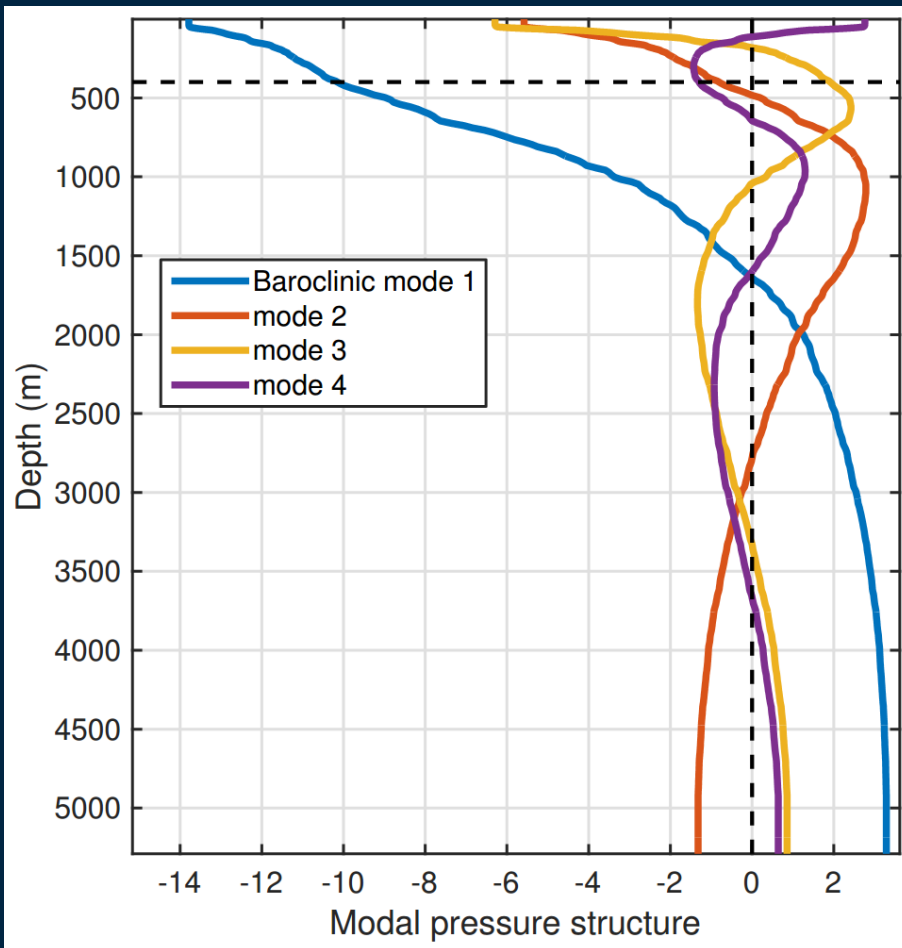
Pressure difference between surface and reference depth



If we knew the vertical structure of the baroclinic pressure signal (and the barotropic pressure signal), it would be simple to relate dynamic height to SSH

Relationship of dynamic height to SSH

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So, how can we relate dynamic height to SSH?

Two approaches:

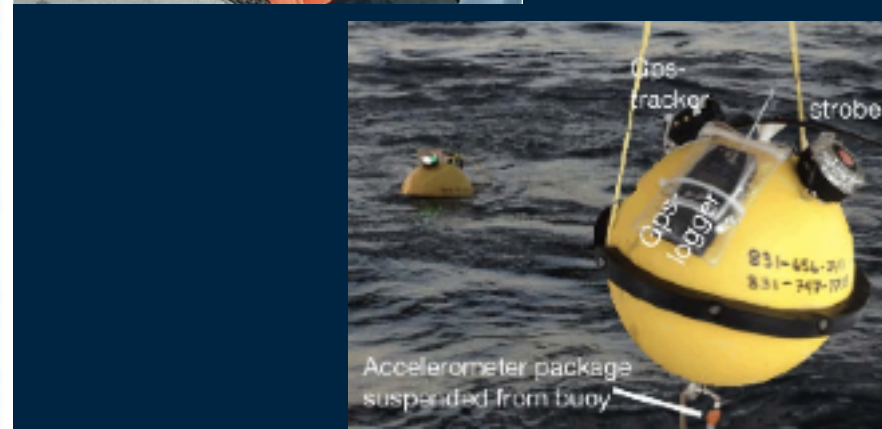
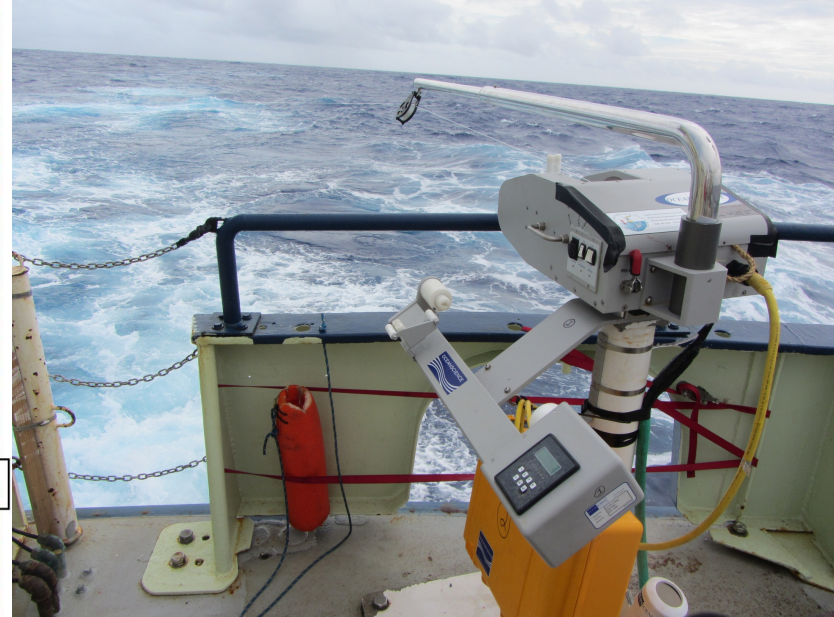
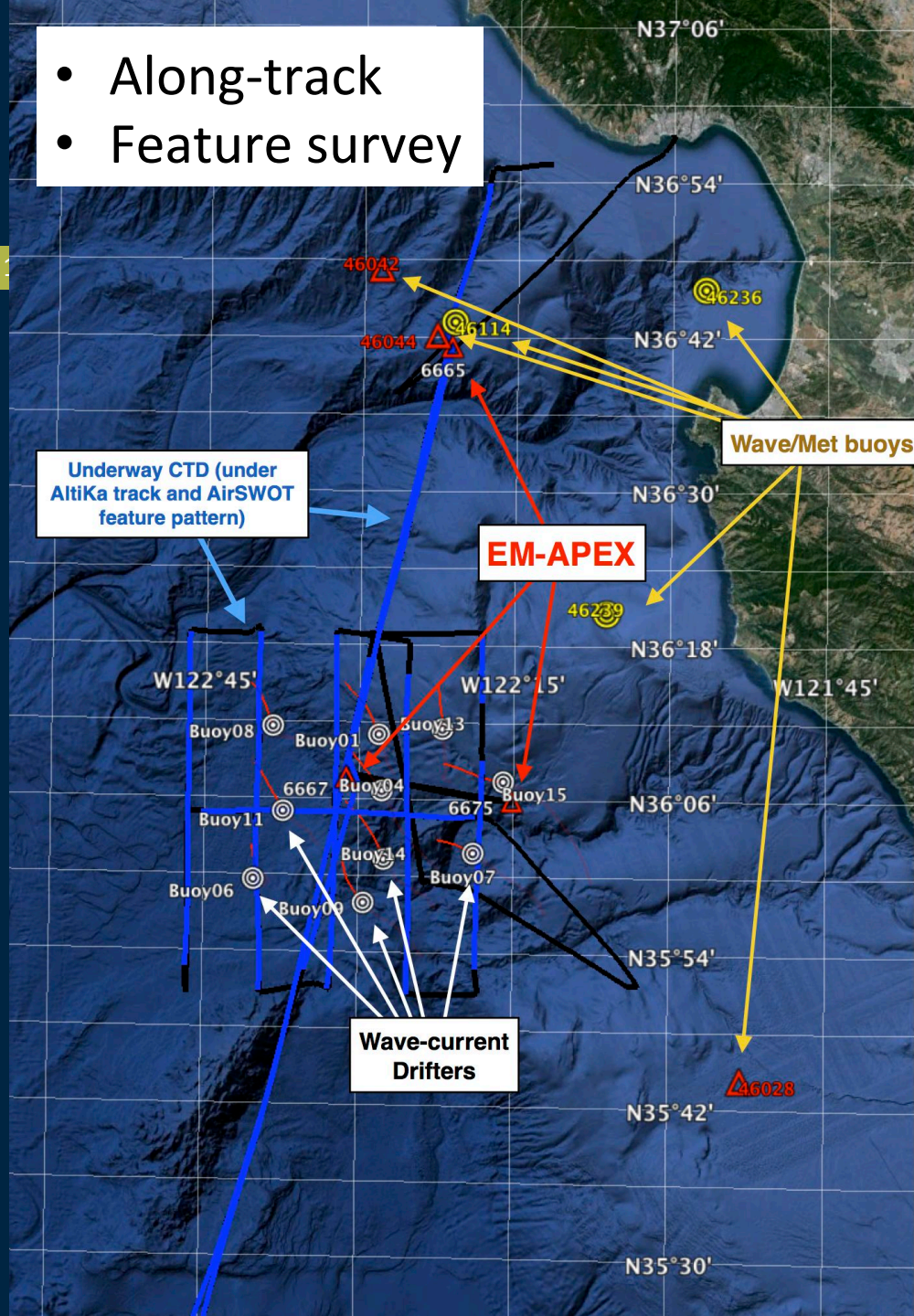
- (1) Compute dynamic height relative to a known pressure (either measure bottom pressure or assume pressure fluctuation is zero at some depth)
- (2) Given knowledge of contribution of different modes to dynamic height, convert dynamic height signal of each mode to SSH

AirSWOT Ocean In Situ Sampling Objectives

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- Provide SSH information (including both in situ and ancillary estimates) to help understand AirSWOT performance
- Provide surface velocity data to assess/correct the effect on AirSWOT measurements

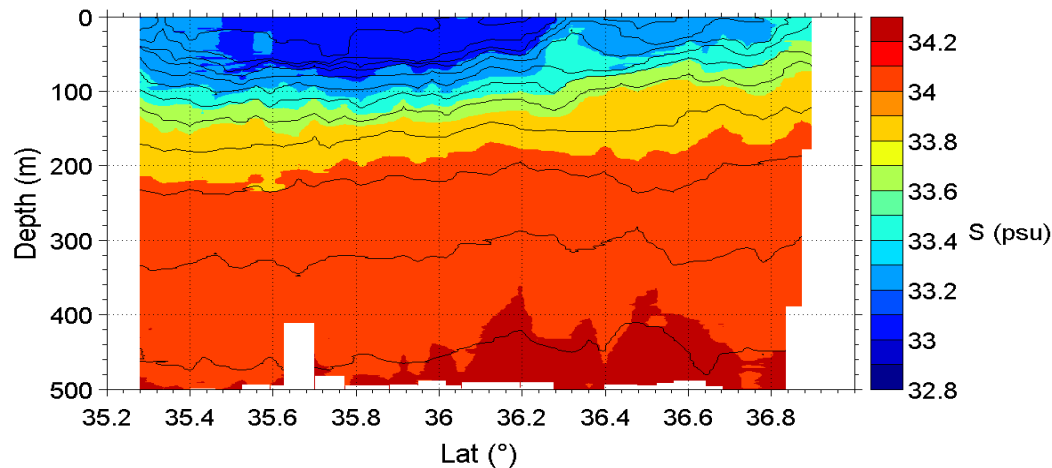
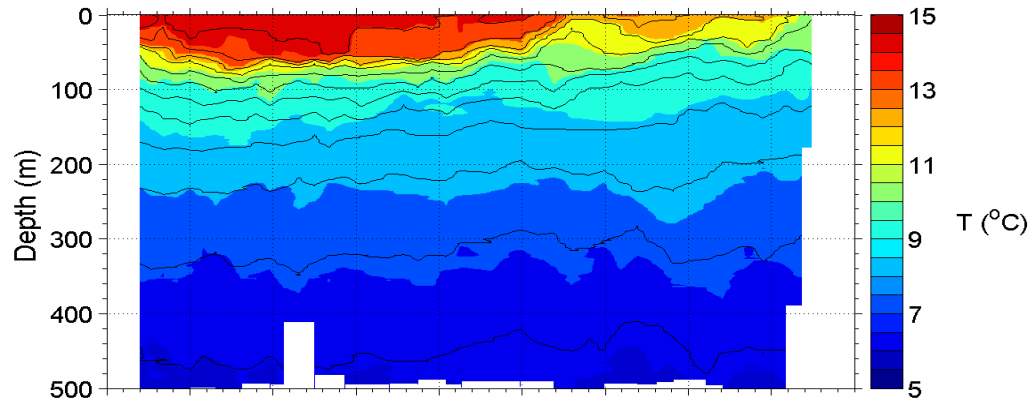
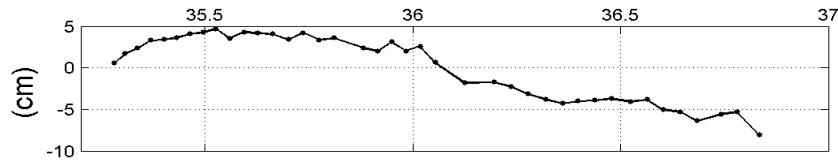
- Along-track
- Feature survey



From Underway CTD:

- 10 cm SSH north-south gradient along-track

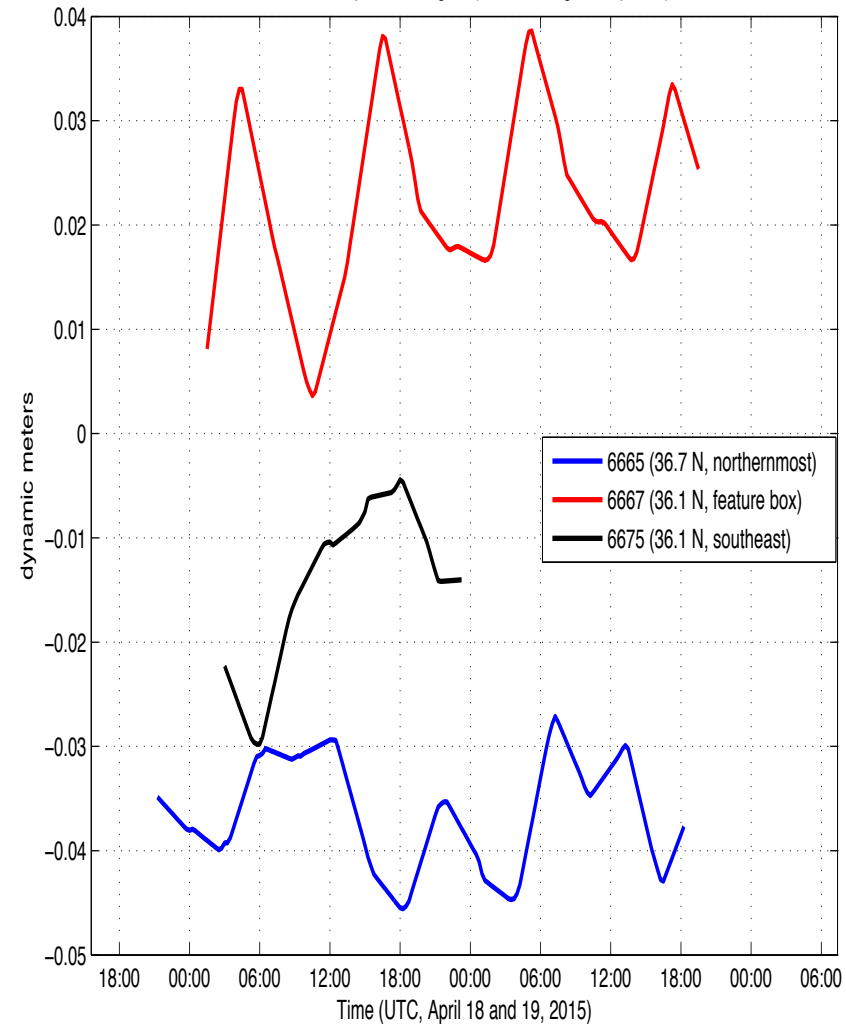
Dynamic height along section 1



From James Girton's EM-APEX floats:

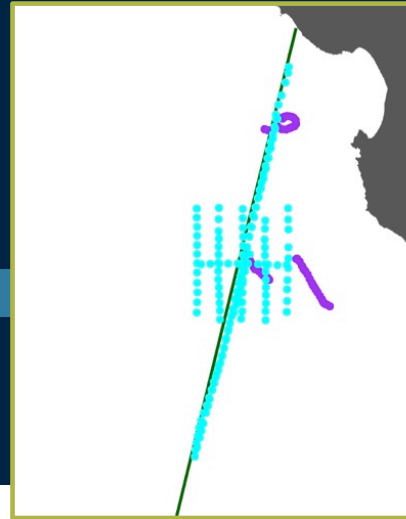
- 6 cm SSH north-south gradient
- 3 cm SSH due to internal tides/waves

EM-APEX Dynamic Heights (minus background profile)

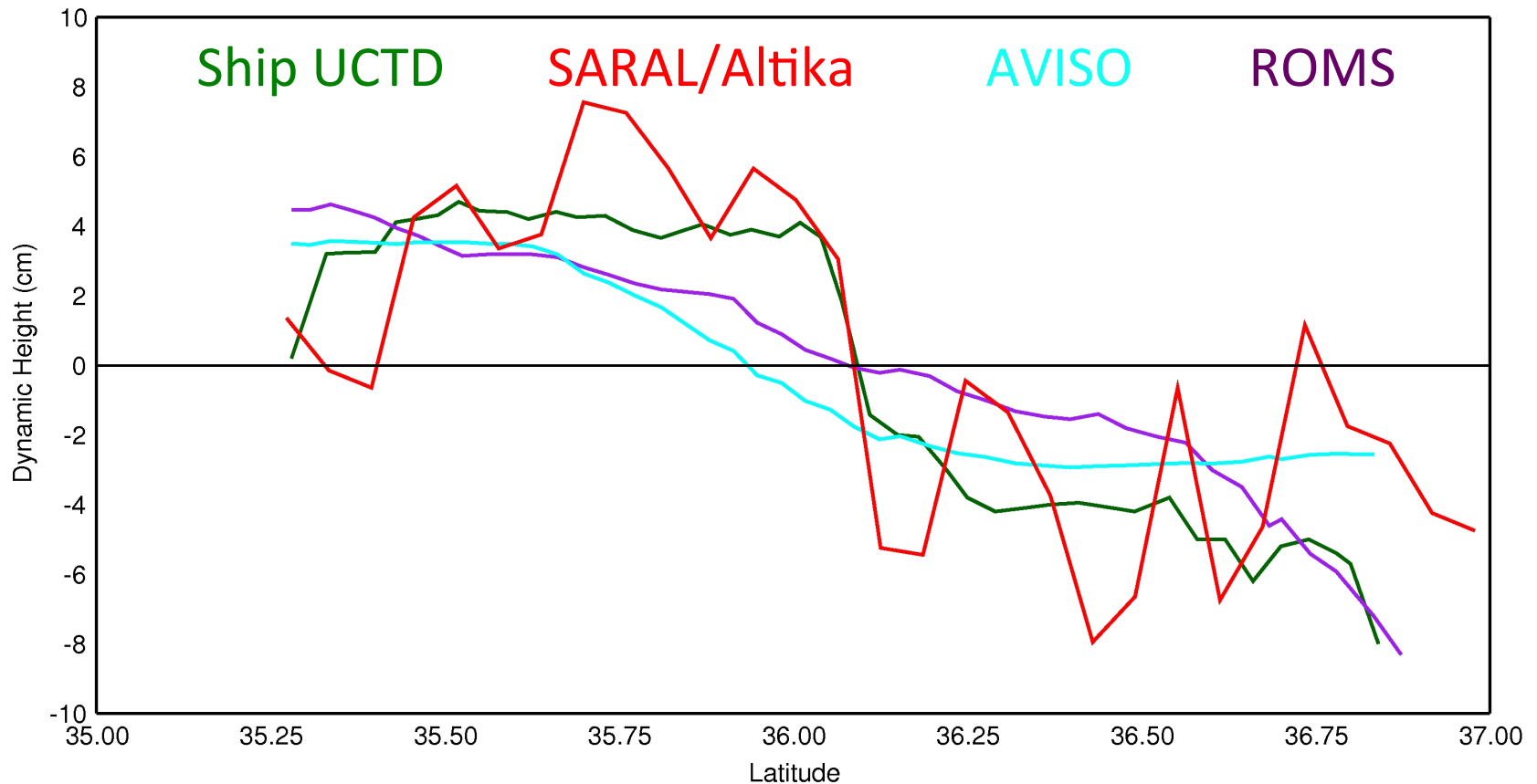


Along-track (SARAL/Altika) SSH on 17 April

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Dyn Height Apr 17-18, 2015 UCTD (Green), ROMS (Purple), AVISO (Cyan), Altika (Red)

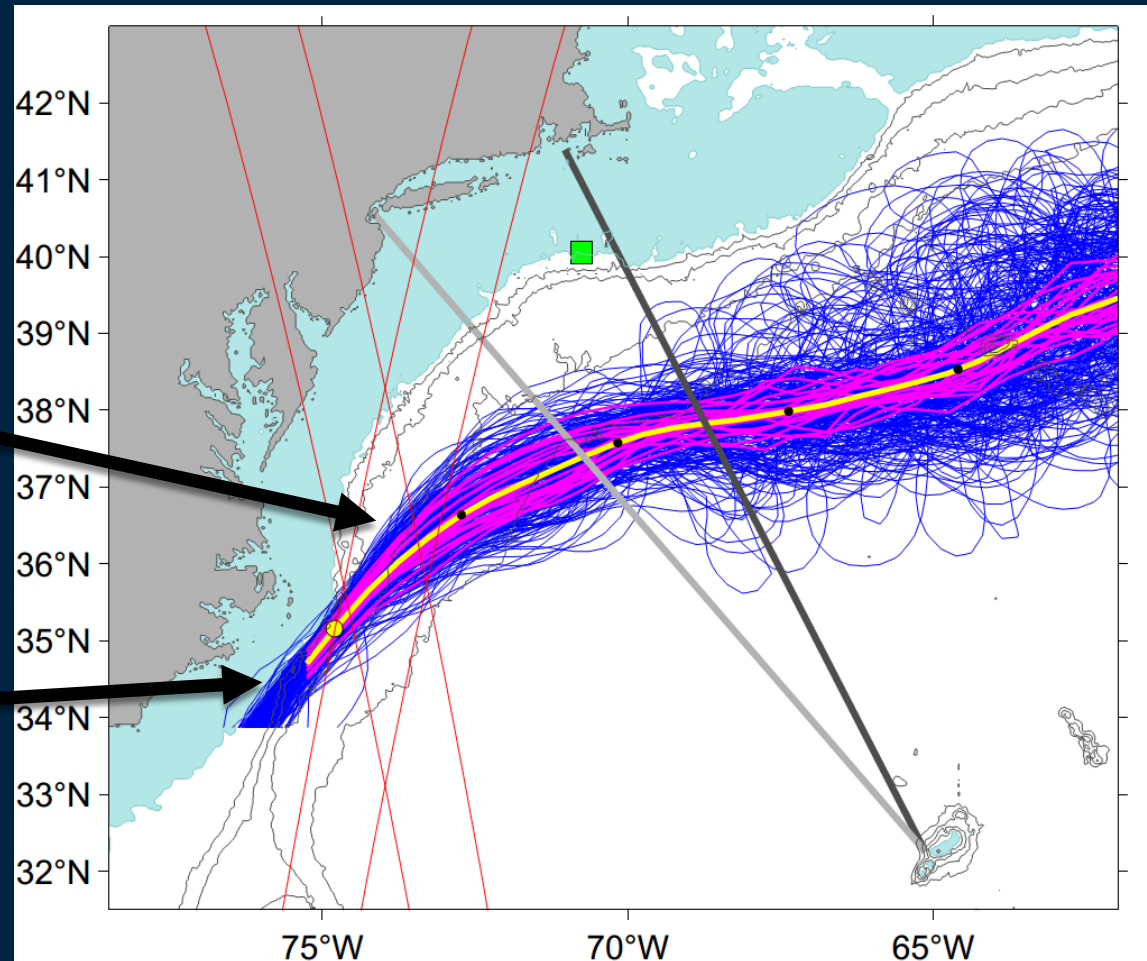


Gulf Stream challenges for in situ measurements

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SWOT fast-repeat orbit crossover

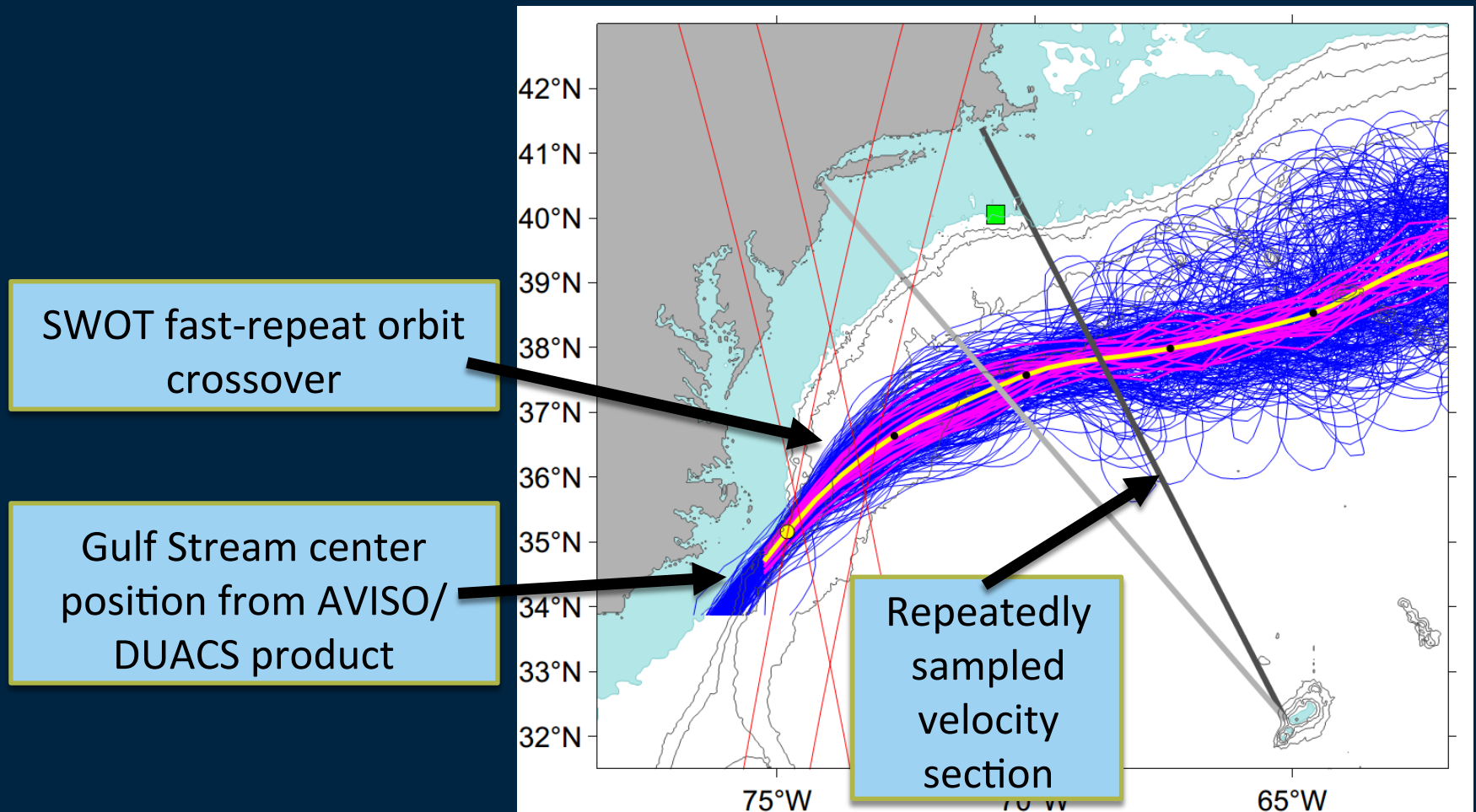
Gulf Stream center position from AVISO/ DUACS product



Magdalena Andres (WHOI)

Gulf Stream challenges for in situ measurements

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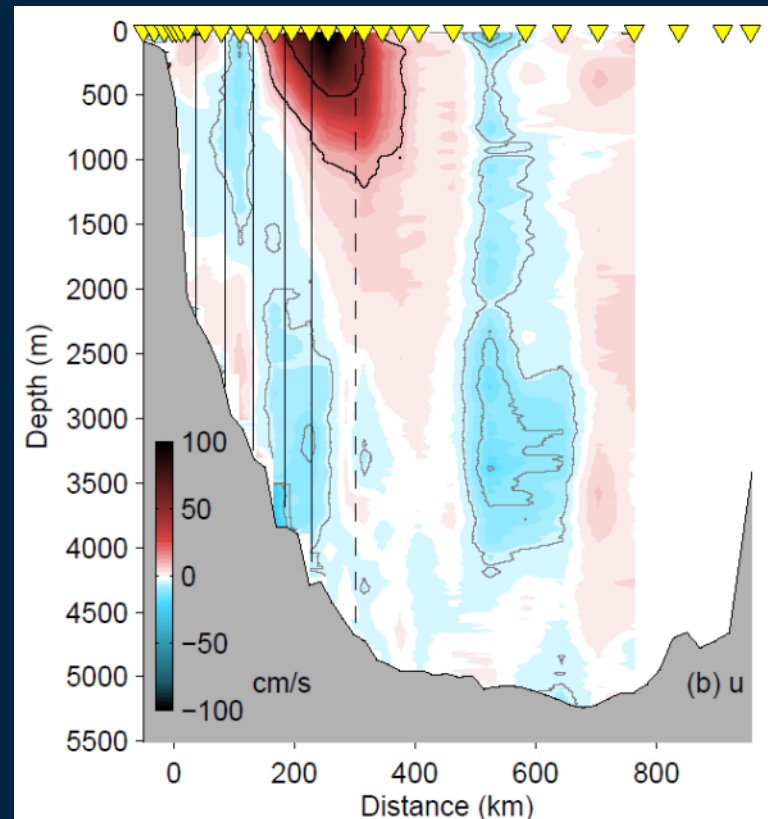


Magdalena Andres (WHOI)

Gulf Stream challenges for in situ measurements

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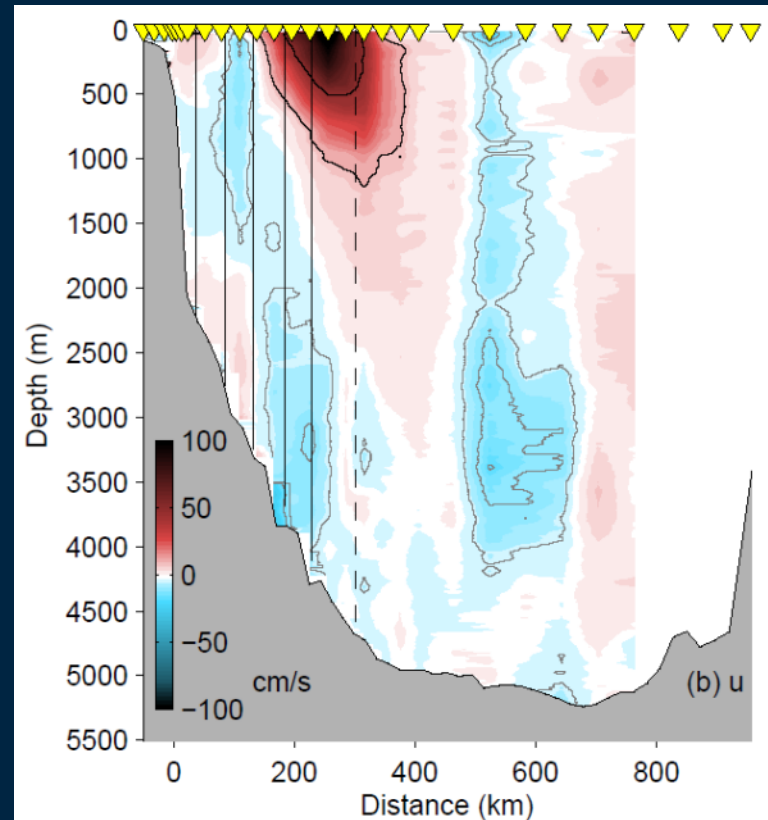
1 m/s=86.4 km/day
→ Major challenge for
drifters, floats, gliders



Magdalena Andres (WHOI)

Gulf Stream challenges for in situ measurements

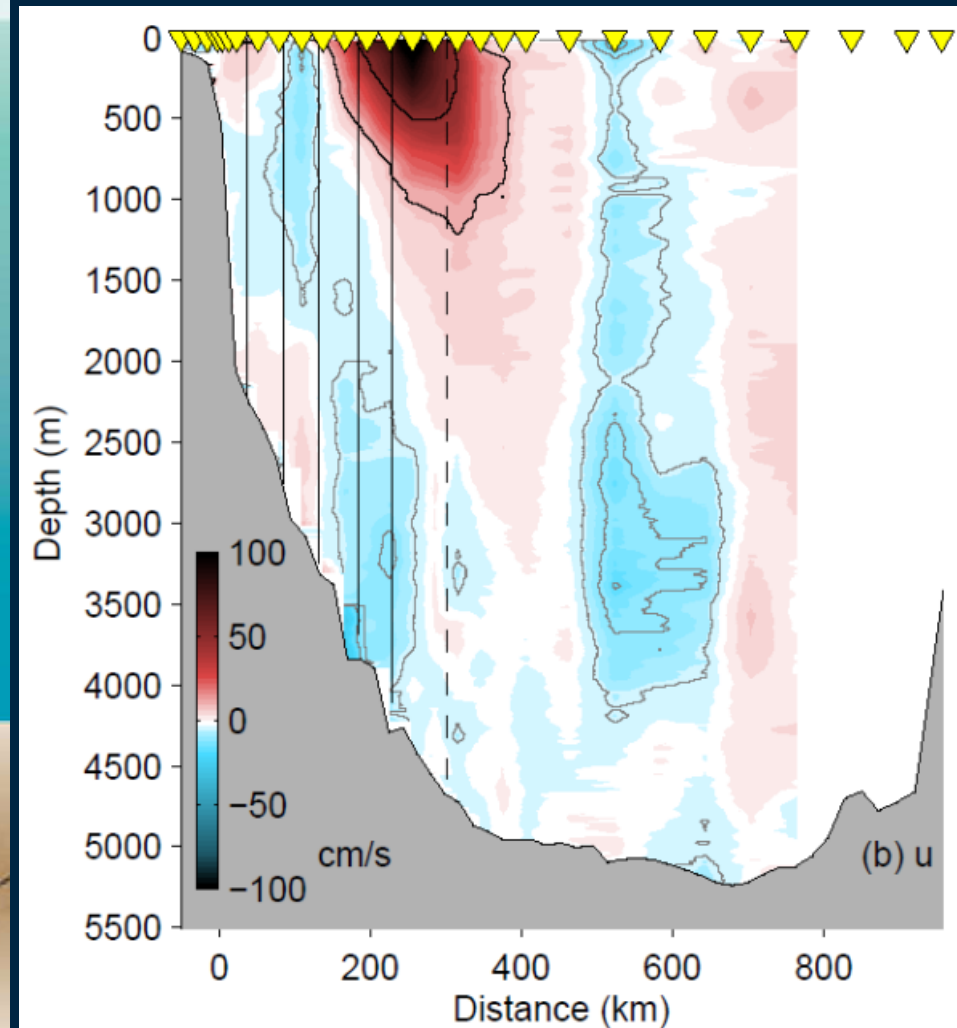
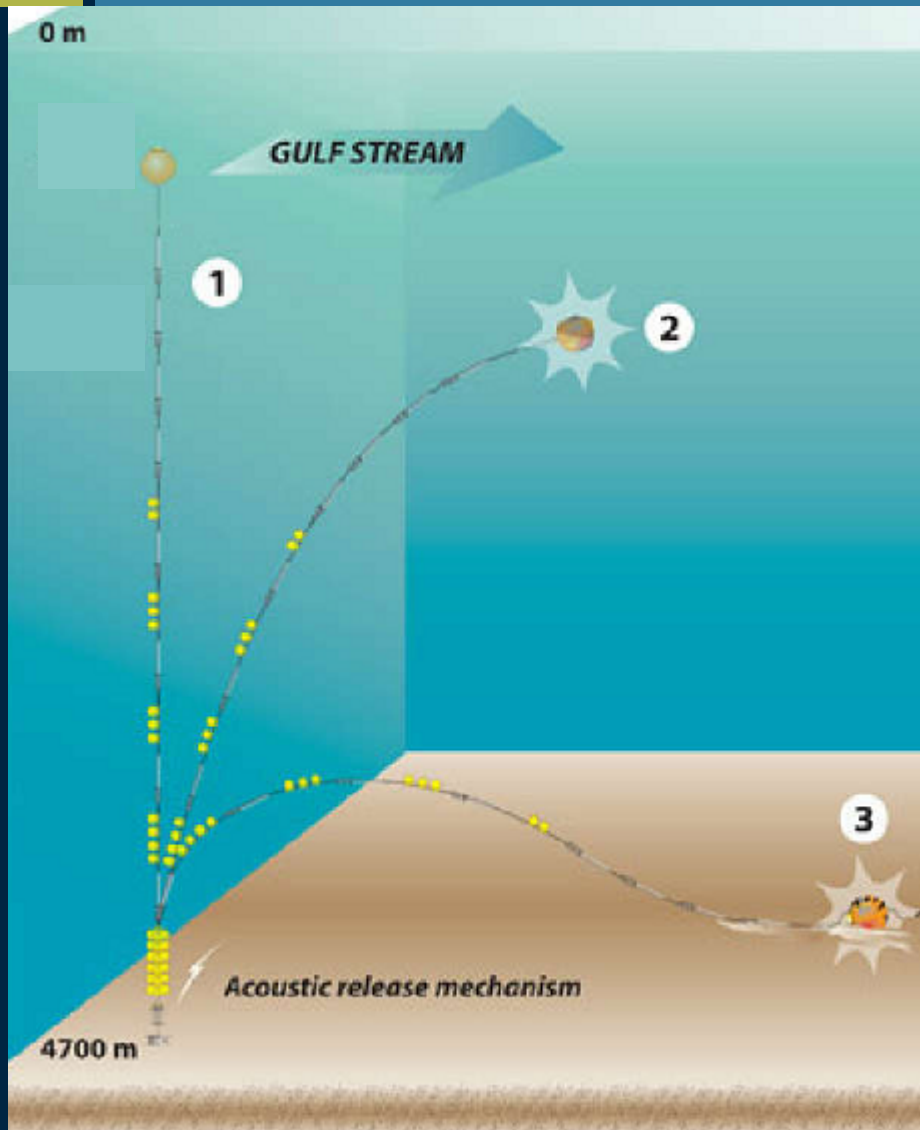
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Magdalena Andres (WHOI)

Gulf Stream challenges for in situ measurements

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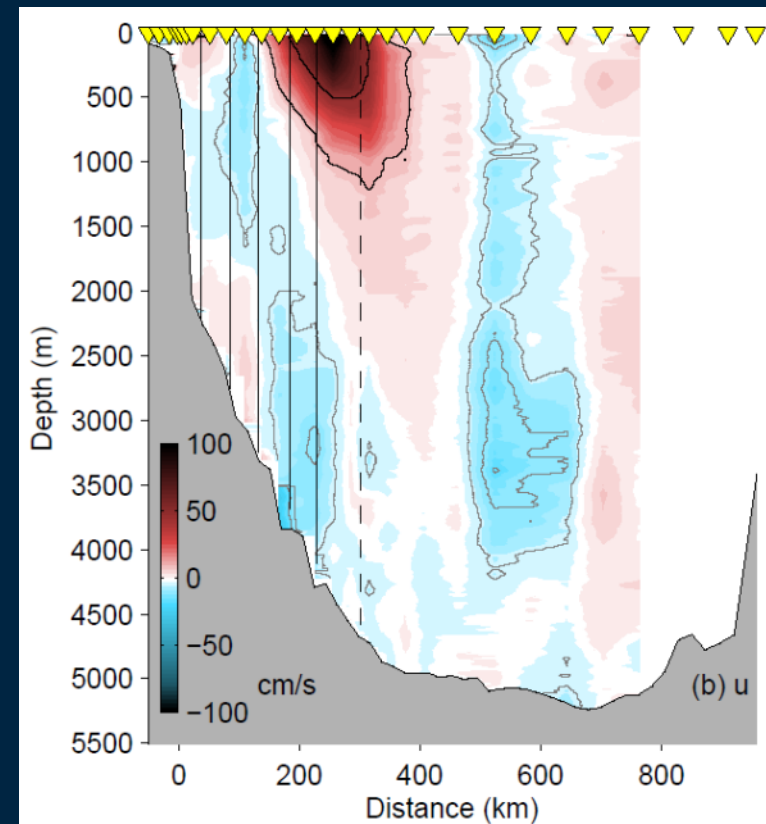


Gulf Stream challenges for in situ measurements

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(Currents in cm/sec)

<u>Depth(m)</u>	<u>0 current</u>	<u>High current</u>	<u>Med current</u>	<u>Low current</u>
0	0	150	100	50
600	0	100	65	35
1000	0	60	40	20
3000	0	40	25	15
4700	0	35	20	12
Sphere Depth(m) (Top of Mooring)	50	506	230	72



Magdalena Andres (WHOI)

Conclusions

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- Hydrographic measurements provide an indirect measure of the baroclinic SSH signal
- There will be missing information from barotropic variability and unknown pressure at the reference depth— this can be a large “SSH” error
- Moorings can provide synoptic sampling, every few minutes for a year, but the number of sites would be limited

Vertical modes for April AirSWOT campaign

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